

proportion, much more broadly rounded so that the arcuation of the angles involves the front border to the extent of loss of the straightness of the anterior margin. The clypeal disk is much less strongly punctured and the concavity is more pronounced. Frontal suture strongly carinate, front and vertex less punctured than in *A. camancha*. Prothorax with the sides a little divergent, the posterior angles slightly everted, while in *A. camancha* the sides converge a little posteriorly and the angles are not everted. Pronotal discal punctuation finer, and more scattered. Elytral strial punctuation a little more pronounced than in *A. camancha*, but that of the intervals much less so, the broadest interspace, next to the sutural stria, having a rather irregular single series only. Pygidium finely and very sparsely punctate. Claw structure almost identical with the preceding species. Length 12.25 mm.

Described from a single specimen, collected by myself, July 9, at El Paso, Texas.

This, too, is a *Rhombonyx*, differing at once from *A. camancha* in the cariniform frontal suture, agreeing in this character with *A. carinifrons* Bates and *A. cavifrons* Lec. From the former, it may be told by the thoracic punctuation ("sat dense et fortius" in *A. carinifrons*), the single punctate series on the subsutural interval and the distinct though not very strong dilatation of the major anterior tarsal claw. From *cavifrons*, it separates by the larger size, the punctate elytral intervals and the shape of the prothorax.

A GIANT COCCID FROM GUATEMALA.

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The Coccidæ are usually described in our entomological textbooks as "small" or "minute" insects, and this is certainly true of the species of temperate regions. In the tropics, however, where the family is most abundantly represented, there are several large forms which make their congeners look like pygmies. For example, the adult female of *Hemilceanium theobromæ* Newstead, one of the species found on cacao in Cameroon, West Africa, is 13–15 mm. long and 12–13 mm. wide.¹

¹ Newstead, On a Collection of Coccidæ and Other Insects Affecting Some Cultivated and Wild Plants in Java and in Tropical Western Africa. Journ. Econ. Biol. III, No. 2, 1908, pp. 33–42, 2 pls.

Newstead has also recently described and figured an even larger species, *Aspidioproctus maximus*, the old adult female of which measures 33 mm. in length, 25 mm. in width and 15 mm. in height.¹

This occurs in German East Africa, Rhodesia and Cape Colony, chiefly on the M'sasa tree (*Bradjustagia randii* Buteers). Another species of the same genus from German East Africa (*A. armatus* Newstead) is considerably smaller, measuring 12-17 mm. in length, but is nevertheless a very large Coccid.

On December, 1911, at San Lucas Toliman, on the shore of Lake Atitlan, Guatemala (alt. 5000 ft.), I found a large Coccid on the branches of one of the *Erythrina* trees (presumably *corallodendron*, the "arbol madre" of the Mexicans) very commonly used to support the barbed wires around the plantations and gardens. The tree, which bore no leaves owing to the lateness of the season, looked from a little distance as if it were covered with galls as large as cherries, but the columns of fire ants (*Solenopsis geminata*), attending these objects, soon opened my eyes to the fact that they were Coccids and not vegetable excrescences.

Some of the specimens were sent to Prof. Cockerell who pronounced them to be, in all probability, Signoret's *Lecanium sallei*, since assigned to the genus *Neolecanium* Parrott by Prof. Cockerell.² I find on looking up Signoret's description³ that it agrees very well with my specimens, though it is very brief and apparently drawn from a single specimen. This was received from Sallé, who collected it somewhere in Mexico, but without indicating the host-plant.

My specimens are all adult or nearly adult females and measure 11-20 mm. in length, 10-15 mm. in width and 9-14 mm. in height. As they have contracted since they were collected, the dimensions of the living insect are probably 2-4 mm. greater. The largest individuals have the elliptical body evenly smooth and convex above, but the smaller ones, though very convex in the mid-dorsal region, have the sides depressed and more or less distinctly transversely ridged. The ventral surface is flat or concave and under

¹ On a Collection of Coccidæ and Aleurodidæ, chiefly African, in the Collection of the Berlin Zoölogical Museum. Mitth. Zoöl. Mus. Berlin V, 2. Heft, 1911, pp. 155-174, 12 text figs.

² A Contribution to the Knowledge of the Coccidæ. Ann. Mag. Nat. Hist. (7) IX, 1902, pp. 450-454).

³ Essai sur les Cochenilles ou Gallinsectes (Homoptères-Coccides) IIe Partie. Ann. Soc. Ent. France (5) III, 1873, pp. 395-448).

a lens minutely wrinkled. The color of the dorsum is dull Naples or pale brownish yellow in the palest individuals. Under a lens magnifying 20 diameters the surface is slightly roughened and covered with minute brown dots, which in some specimens fuse to form irregular brown or black blotches. In many specimens these blotches have in turn fused till the whole mid-dorsal region

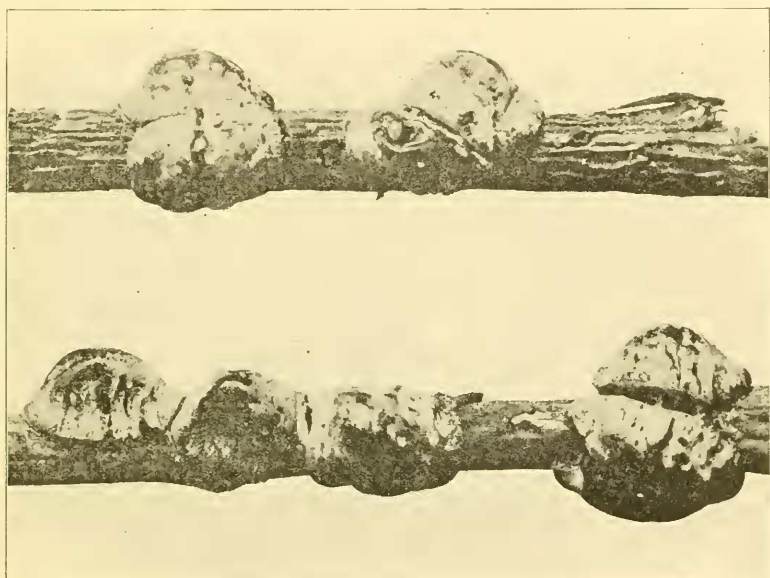


Fig. 1. *Neolecanium sallei* Signoret, natural size.

is dark-colored. The accompanying photographs give a good idea of the form of this Coccid and of the way it clings to the *Erythrina* twigs.

Neolecanium sallei does not seem to be a common species. Though I had occasion to examine a great number of *Erythrina* trees in various localities in Costa Rica and Guatemala, the single tree at San Lucas Toliman was the only one on which it was found.